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EXAMINER

LUONG, ALAN H

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/672,664	Applicant(s) KARAOGUZ ET AL.
	Examiner ALAN LUONG	Art Unit 2427

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Art unit is changed into 2427

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to the Amendment filed on 06/23/2008.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-24, 31-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al. (US Pub. No. 2005/0028208 A1; hereinafter US'208); in view of El-Baze et al. (US Pub. No. 2002/0143959 A1; hereinafter US'959)

Regarding to claims 1, 14: Ellis teaches **a system providing support for the delivery of media** from headend or distributor **to an authorized vehicle** as an automobile with authorized user may access the program guide using appropriate voice commands to access listings for programs that he/she anticipates will not arrive home in time to view; **see US'208, ¶0017), the system comprising:**

Fig. 3 of Ellis illustrates [31] as **a storage for storing media (US'208, ¶0085);** The set top box [28] includes a **set top box circuitry communicatively coupled to the storage** inside Set-top box (**see US'208, Fig. 3, ¶0084 and Fig. 27, ¶0187**), the **set top box circuitry** receives video signal at input [26] **arranged to exchange media as**

video output 30 **via a communication network** link [20] of Fig. 2A, **using [37] as a first communication interface** (see **US'208, Fig. 3, ¶0080-¶0085, Fig. 27, ¶0189**), the **set top box supporting wireless communication of media using a second communication interface** as remote access link 19 may be any suitable wired or wireless communications path or paths over which digital or analog communications may take place between interactive television program guide equipment 17 as headend or server and remote program guide access device 24 as vehicle; **see US'208, Fig. 2a, 2c, ¶0077**).

Fig. 5 illustrates a remote program guide access device [24] may be automobile PC **as one vehicle system, (US'208, Fig. 5, ¶0092) communicatively coupled to the set top box circuitry [28] via the second communication interface** as remote access link 19 (**US'208, ¶0086**)

Fig. 4 illustrates [46] **as a user interface to support the delivery of media from** user television equipment [22] to user interface [52] of remote program guide access device [24]; **see US'208, ¶0173, ¶0174**), the **user interface [46] having at least one view** as display device 45 displays a desired television channel. (**US'208, Fig. 4, ¶0089**).

Addition, Ellis also teaches “ obtain program guide data from or set program guide settings with (e.g., set reminders or notifications, view listings, schedule program recording, set favorites, set parental control features, send messages, poll interactive television program guide equipment 17, etc.) the program guide running on interactive program guide equipment [17]” (**see US'208, Fig. 6a, 6b, ¶0097**). Communications

device [58] may be any device suitable for supporting communications between remote program access device 24 and interactive television program guide equipment 17 over link 19"; **(see US'208, Fig. 5, ¶0093), meets the limitation of a representation of a sequence of media available for delivery to the at least one vehicle system.**

Fig. 27 shows [242] as **one server for storing media (see US'208, Fig. 27, ¶0184 and claim 3); and**

Program guide server 25 as a **server software**, may be any suitable software, hardware, or combination thereof for providing a client-server based program guide; **see US'208, Fig. 2c, 2d, ¶0073) that receives requests**, commands, or other suitable communications may be provided by remote program guide access device [24] to user television equipment [22], **via the communication network [19]** and then forwarded by user television equipment 22 to program guide server 25; **see US'208, (Fig. 2c, 2d, ¶0074), identifying one or more of the associated first, second, and/or third device (US'208, claim 1) and Fig. 25 shows user's credit card [725] as an authorization information; (¶0177) and user access to a server via a web site on the Internet, a device of the user enabling identifying on the web site, responds by identifying at least one other of the one or more of the associated first, second, and/or third device through a connection from the server to the device, the server is setting up the device which a plurality of contents will be broadcasted to support the delivery of media to the at least one vehicle system; (see US'208, Figs. 15 to 23 , ¶0151 to ¶0175).**

However, Ellis is unclear regarding **devices on a network having an associated network address.**

In an analogous art directed toward a similar problem namely improving the results from **devices on a network having an associated network address.**

Fig. 6 of El-Baze illustrates the interactive direct peer-to-peer multimedia streaming session using Address Locator [50] service, includes an originating computing device [11] as Set top box, having a storage is **having an associated first network address [40] (US'959, ¶0065 to ¶0069)** and [50] as a server is **having an associated third network address (US'959, Fig. 6, ¶0089)**; and a remote computing device [12] as a vehicle **having an associated second network address [41]**; are connecting to network [10], These [40], [41] are initial identifying a network address of [11], [12] respectively are logged on to [50] **(US'959, ¶0070 to ¶0074)**; The set-top box [11] issues a request [42] to [50] to obtain the network address [43] of vehicle [12], when [11] identifies the network address [43] of [12], **responds by coordinating** issues a request [44] to vehicle [12], after acknowledges the request [44], the vehicle [12] enters the receive mode, the set-top box acts as a transmitter sends **the delivery of media to the at least one vehicle system [12](see US'959, ¶0088-¶0092, and Fig. 7, ¶0093-¶0094).** It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a system providing support for the delivery of media to an authorized vehicle of Ellis with device having an associated network address as taught by El-Baze; in order to provide a system to establish an interactive, peer-to-peer, multimedia streaming link

with minimal intervention by the remote user of the receiving computing device and to provide a unique address for the devices to use in order to identify and communicate with one another in the network.

Regarding to claims 2, 15: The method of claims 1, 14; Ellis also teaches “remote program guide access device [24] may play the video or audio for the user”; **see (US’208, ¶0168, ¶0170)** meets limitation of **wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, real-time video, and/or data.**

Regarding to claims 3, 16: The system of claims 1, 14 above; Ellis also teaches The interactive television program guide data transmitted by main facility 12 to interactive television program guide equipment 17 may include television program listings data and other program guide data for additional services other than television program listings (e.g., pay-per-view information, weather information, associated Internet web links, computer software, etc.)(**US’208, Fig. 1, ¶0067**) meets the limitation of **wherein the media comprises information related to commercial broadcasters.**

Regarding to claim 4: The system of claim 1; El-Baze also discloses “Its' role is to obtain the IP address of the remote computing device 12;(US’959, Fig. 3, ¶0085), “receiving computing devices are connected to an IP network dynamically assigned network addresses”; (**see US’959, Fig. 7, ¶0093**), meets the limitation of **wherein one or more of the associated first, second, and/or third network addresses is an Internet protocol (IP) address.**

Regarding to claims 5, 6, 17 and 18: The system of claims 1, 14; Ellis also discloses “Main facility 12 provides interactive television program guide data from

program guide data source 14 to interactive television program guide equipment 17 via communications link 18 which may be a satellite link, a telephone network link, a cable or fiber optic link, a microwave link, a combination of such links, an Internet link, or any other suitable communications path".(US'208, Fig. 1, ¶0066) meets the limitation of **wherein the communication network comprises one or more of a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure.**

Regarding to claim 7: The method of claim 1 above; Fig. 1 of Ellis illustrates "a remote access link 19, may include a computer network or Internet link (e.g., 10Base2, 10Base 5, 10BaseT, 100BaseT, 10BaseF, T1, T3, etc.), an in-home network link, an infrared link, a radio frequency link, a satellite link, any other suitable transmission link or suitable combination of such links. Preferably remote access link 19 is bidirectional"; **see US'208, ¶0067, ¶0074, ¶0075, ¶0076, ¶0077, ¶0086, ¶0094, ¶0186)** meets the limitation of **wherein the receiving and delivering are performed using a wireless communication link comprises one or both of an infrared link and/or a radio frequency link.**

Regarding to claims 8, 19: The system of claims 1, 14 above; Ellis also teaches (Selected video may be displayed, for example, on a suitable monitor, LCD, or other suitable display device. Selected audio may be played for the user using any suitable speaker. Audio may, for example, be played by a car stereo if remote program guide access device 24 is an automobile PC; **see US'208, ¶0170 and ¶0092)** meets the

limitation of **wherein the at least one vehicle system comprises a vehicle video system, and/or a vehicle music system.**

Regarding to claims 9, 10, 20, 21: The system of claims 1, 14, Ellis further teaches automobile PC as **one vehicle system comprises an interface to at least one media peripheral comprises** a touch screen, pen stylus, voice recognition system, mouse, trackball, cathode ray tube (CRT) monitor, liquid crystal display (LCD) as **a television (see US'208, Fig. 5, ¶0092).**

Regarding to claims 11, 22: The system of claims 9, 20 above; Ellis also teaches "The remote access program guide may provide the user with an opportunity to select a pay-per-view program or package listing using user interface 52. In response, remote program guide access device 24 may obtain pay-per-view information from the interactive television program guide running on interactive television program guide equipment 17, via remote access link 19" (**US'208, ¶0130**) meets the limitation of **wherein the authorization information is supplied by the at least one media peripheral.**

Regarding to claims 12, 23: The method of claims 1, 14; Ellis also discloses "television distribution facility 16 may poll user television equipment 22 periodically for certain information (e.g., pay program account information or information regarding programs that have been purchased and viewed using locally-generated authorization techniques); (**see US'208, ¶0070**), In response to the user command, remote program guide access device 24 may obtain pay-per-view information (e.g., price, ordering information, time, event code, etc.) from the interactive television program guide running

on interactive television program guide equipment 17, via remote access link 19;
(¶0130, ¶0186) meets the limitation of **wherein the authorization information is conveyed as a digital certificate comprising information regarding payment terms, information regarding billing.**

Regarding to claims 13, 24: In the system of claims 1, 14 above; Fig. 27 of Ellis shows server 242 supports user television equipment digital storage or videocassette recorder 250; **see US'208, ¶0184)** meets the limitation of **wherein the at least one server supports one media storage.**

Regarding to claim 31: Ellis teaches **a system providing support for the delivery of media** from headend or distributor **to an authorized vehicle** as an automobile with authorized user may access the program guide using appropriate voice commands to access listings for programs that he/she anticipates will not arrive home in time to view; **see US'208, ¶0017)**, the system comprising:

Fig. 3 illustrates [28] as **set top box circuitry wherein the set top box circuitry is** associated with communications device [37] communicating with **at least one vehicle system** as a remote program guide access device [24] as **arranged to exchange media via a communication network** as remote access link 19 (**see US'208, Fig. 3, ¶0086)**,

Fig. 2C illustrates a headend [16] contains a program guide server [25] as **software that receives** requests, commands, or other suitable communications from user television equipment [22] that be provided by a vehicle system as a remote program guide access device [24] (Fig. 5, **¶0092)** and the remote program guide access

device [24] may obtain pay-per-view information (e.g., price, ordering information, time, event code, etc.) as **authorization information**, from the interactive television program guide running on interactive television program guide equipment **via the communication interface** as remote access link 19 as shown in FIG. 2c; **see US'208, FIG. 2c, ¶0074 and FIG. 5, ¶0092, ¶0130);**

However, Ellis fails to teach **a request identifying a network address and responds by coordinating the delivery of media to the at least one vehicle system.**

In an analogous art directed toward a similar problem namely improving the results from a request identifying a network address. Fig. 6 of El-Baze illustrates the interactive direct peer-to-peer multimedia streaming session using Address Locator [50] service, includes an originating computing device [11] as Set top box, having a storage is **having an associated first network address** or [50] as a server is **having an associated third network address**; and a remote computing device [12] as a vehicle; are connecting to network [10], [40], [41] are initial identifying a network address of [11], [12] respectively are logged on to [50]. The set-top box [11] issues a request [42] to [50] to obtain the network address [43] of vehicle [12], when [11] identifies the network address [43] of [12], **responds by coordinating** issues a request [44] to vehicle [12], after acknowledges the request [44], the vehicle [12] enters the receive mode, the set-top box acts as a transmitter sends **the delivery of media to the at least one vehicle system** [12](**see US'959, ¶0088-¶0092, and Fig. 7, ¶0093-¶0094**). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a system providing support for the delivery of media to an authorized vehicle of Ellis with

a request associated with a network address as taught by El-Baze; in order to provide a system to establish an interactive, peer-to-peer, multimedia streaming link with minimal intervention by the remote user of the receiving computing device and to provide a unique address for the devices to use in order to identify and communicate with one another in the network.

Regarding to claim 32: The method of claim 31; Ellis also teaches “remote program guide access device [24] may play the video or audio for the user” (**US’208, ¶0168, ¶0170**), meets the limitation of **wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, real-time video, and/or data .**

Regarding to claim 33. In the system of claim 31; Ellis also teaches “The interactive television program guide data transmitted by main facility 12 to interactive television program guide equipment 17 may include television program listings data and other program guide data for additional services other than television program listings (e.g., weather information, etc.)”(**US’208, Fig. 1, ¶0067**) meets the limitation of **wherein the media comprises information related to travel routine information.**

Regarding to claim 34: The system of claim 31, “Fig. 1 of Ellis illustrates [18] as a communication network **wherein the communication network** may be a satellite link, a telephone network link, a cable or fiber optic link, a microwave link, a combination of such links, an Internet link, or any other suitable communications path”. **¶0066**) meets limitation of **a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure**

Regarding to claim 35: In the system of claim 31; Ellis also teaches “selected video may be displayed, for example, on a suitable monitor, LCD, or other suitable display device. Selected audio may be played for the user using any suitable speaker. Audio may, for example, be played by a car stereo if remote program guide access device 24 is an automobile PC”; **see US’208, ¶0170 and ¶0092)** meets the limitation of **wherein the at least one vehicle system comprises a vehicle video system, and/or a vehicle music system.**

Regarding to claims 36, 37: The system of claim 31, Fig. 5 of Ellis illustrates **the at least one vehicle system** (automobile PC [24]) comprises **an interface [52] to at least one media peripheral** comprises a cathode ray tube (CRT) monitor, liquid crystal display (LCD) as **a television (US’208, Fig. 5, ¶0092).**

Regarding to claim 38. The system of claim 36 above; Ellis also teaches “remote program guide access device [24] may obtain pay-per-view information (e.g., price, ordering information, time, event code, etc.) as an **authorization information wherein the authorization information is supplied by the at least one media peripheral** (e.g., by using a pointing device, touch sensitive screen, or issuing a voice command to select a pay-per-view program listing; **see US’208, ¶0130).**

Regarding to claim 39: The method of claim 31; Ellis further teaches “pay program account information or information regarding programs that have been purchased and viewed using locally-generated authorization techniques” (**US’208, ¶0070).**”In response to the user command, remote program guide access device 24 may obtain pay-per-view information (e.g., price, ordering information, time, event code, etc.) from the interactive

television program guide running on interactive television program guide equipment 17, via remote access link 19";(**¶0130, ¶0186**) meets the limitation of **wherein the authorization information is conveyed as a digital certificate comprising information regarding payment terms, information regarding billing.**

3. **Claims 25-30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al. (US Pub. No. 2005/0028208 A1; hereinafter US'208); in view of Novak (US Pub. No. 2003/0097655 A1; hereinafter US'655)

Regarding to claim 25: Ellis teaches a remote program guide access device 24 is an automobile PC supports **a method for delivering media to an authorized vehicle (see US'208, ¶0170)**, the method comprising:

selecting media for delivery based upon input from a user (provide an interactive television program guide system in which the program guide may be remotely accessed by the user. Such a system may allow the user to access important features of the user's in-home program guide from a remote location and set program guide settings for those features; **see US'208, ¶0010**) The remote access program guide may, for example, provide the user with an opportunity to remotely schedule a reminder for a program, remotely view television program listings, remotely select programming for recordings (storage), remotely play a stored program or a currently broadcasted program on the remote program guide access device, remotely set and navigate through favorites (e.g., favorite channels, program categories, services, etc.), and remotely set parental control settings; **see US'208, ¶0015, ¶0100, Fig. 7, ¶0113**)

identifying a vehicle system (When the user wishes to access the features of the program guide via remote program guide access device 24, the user may issue an appropriate command using user interface 52; user interface 52 includes a microphone and uses suitable voice recognition software, the user may speak a predetermined command into the microphone; remote program guide access device 24 must be operated without the use of one's hands, as with an automobile PC; **see US'208, Fig. 5, ¶0108**), **to receive the selected media based upon input from the user**; (A person driving an automobile, for example, may issue a suitable vocal command that is recognized by interface 52. The remote access program guide may issue one or more access communications to the local program guide, which in turn supplies program listings information back to remote program guide access device 24. The remote access program guide running on remote program guide access device 24 may provide a user with an opportunity to remotely access program listings. User interface 52 may, for example, provide the listings to the user in synthesized voice outputs; **see US'208, ¶0110, ¶0111**),

determining if the vehicle system is available to receive the selected media; (program listings information is remotely obtained from the local interactive television program guide implemented on interactive television program guide equipment 17 via remote access link 19; obtain this information on startup, periodically, continuously, on demand in response to a suitable user command, or using any other suitable scheme using remote program guide access device 24; **see US'208, Fig. 15, ¶0152-¶0153**)

receiving authorization information from the vehicle system (the remote access program guide may provide the user with the opportunity to access other remote program guide features for the listing (e.g., displays additional info, schedule a program reminder, record, parental control, order the program if it is a pay-per-view program, etc.); **see US'208, Fig. 15 ¶0154**);

verifying the authorization information (At step 2100, the remote access program guide obtains pay-per-view information (e.g., price, ordering information, time, event code, selections in a package, etc.), from the interactive program guide implemented on interactive television program guide equipment 17 via remote access link 19. The pay-per-view information is provided to the user by the remote access program guide using user interface 52 of remote program guide access device 24 in any suitable fashion (step 2110); **see US'208, Fig. 20, ¶0165**).

delivering the selected media to the vehicle system (a pay-per-view program will be delivered to remote program guide access device 24 by the way in which the remote access program guide orders the pay-per-view program using the local interactive television program guide may depend on the configuration of the system. If the system is configured as shown in FIGS. 2a and 2c, the remote access program guide may, for example, provide the pay-per-view information to the interactive television program guide implemented at least partially on user television equipment 22. The interactive television program guide may, in turn, order the pay-per-view program with television distribution facility 16. If the system is configured as shown in FIGS. 2b and 2d, the remote access program guide may, for example, provide the pay-per-view

information to the interactive television program guide via separate communications device 27. If the system is configured as shown in Figs. 6a and 6b, the remote access program guide may provide the pay-per-view information via Internet service system 61; **see US'208, Figs. 2a-2d, Figs. 6a, 6b, ¶0167)** and the vehicle system is available to receive the selected media.(The pay-per-view information is provided to the user by the remote access program guide using user interface 52 of remote program guide access device 24 in any suitable fashion (step 2110); **see US'208, Fig. 20, ¶0165)**; the remote access program guide provides the user with the opportunity to remotely order a pay-per-view program or package. This opportunity may be provided, for example, in response to the user selecting a pay-per-view program listing or package listing (e.g., step 1640, FIG. 15); **see US'208, Fig. 20, ¶0166)**; and

However, Ellis fails to disclose **step of verification for delivering the selected media if it is successful and refraining from delivering the selected media if the verification is not successful.**

Novak; in the same field for providing conditional access to digital content; teaches verification for delivering the selected media to user if it is successful and refraining from delivering the selected media to user if the verification is not successful
(The server system 1000 includes a request reception component 1004 that receives a request 409 from a user 402 (example: user in the automobile) to view specific digital content 404 (example: a pay-per-view program). The request reception component 1004 may extract identity credentials for the user 402 which are passed to a verification component 1006. The verification component 1006 may be coupled to a search

component 1008. The search component 1008 searches a plurality of licenses 411 stored in a storage device, as described above. The storage device may be local to the server system 1000 or may be accessed remotely via a network; if the license key 412 is already in use, the concurrent use determination component 1010 prevents a second license key 412 from being sent and may send a denied message 702 to the requesting device (example: automobile PC in the remote access device of user 402). If the concurrent use determination component 1010 and license determination component 1012 allow transmission of the license 411 and/or license key 412, a transmission component 1014 sends the license 411 and/or license key 412 to the user 402. As discussed earlier, the license key 412 permits a user's STB 102 to decrypt an access key 414 which, in turn, allows the STB 102 to decrypt the licensed digital content 404; **see US'655, Fig. 10, ¶0137 to ¶0143**). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a method for delivering media to an authorized vehicle of Ellis with providing conditional access to digital content as taught by Novak; in order to provide conditional access to digital content that does not limit a user to watching purchased content on a single viewing device and associate a license to view the content with a particular user, and allows that user to convey at least a portion of his or her license to another user; that permits more sophisticated content licensing models than a onetime or unlimited-viewing model.

Regarding to claim 26: The method of claim 25; Ellis also teaches (remote program guide access device 24 may play the video or audio for the user; **see US'208,**

¶0168, ¶0170) meets the limitation of **wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, real-time video, and/or data.**

Regarding to claim 27: The method of claim 25; Ellis also teaches “User interface 46 may be user input device, the user instructs control circuitry 42 to display a desired television channel on display device 45 which may be a television, monitor, or other suitable display device displays the features of the program guide”, **(see US’208, ¶0089)** meets the limitation of **wherein the selecting and identifying are performed via a user interface having at least one view comprising a graphical representation of media available for delivery to the at least one media peripheral; (see US’208, ¶0089).**

Regarding to claim 28: The method of claim 25; Ellis also teaches (If desired, television distribution facility 16 may poll user television equipment 22 periodically for certain information (e.g., pay program account information or information regarding programs that have been purchased and viewed using locally-generated authorization techniques); **see US’208, ¶0070, ¶0165, ¶0186)**, meets the limitation of **wherein the authorization information is conveyed as a digital certificate comprising information regarding payment terms, information regarding billing**

Regarding to claims 29, 30. The method of claim 25; Ellis also teaches (Remote access link 19 (FIG. 1) may include a computer network or Internet link (e.g., 10Base2, 10Base 5, 10BaseT, 100BaseT, 10BaseF, T1, T3, etc.), an in-home network link, an infrared link, a radio frequency link, a satellite link, any other suitable transmission link or suitable combination of such links. Preferably remote access link 19 is bidirectional);

(US'208, ¶0067, ¶0074, ¶0075, ¶0076, ¶0077, ¶0086, ¶0094, ¶0186) meets the limitation of **wherein the receiving and delivering are performed using a wireless communication link comprises one or both of an infrared link and/or a radio frequency link**

Response to Arguments

Part I: Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 31-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments filed June 23, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Part II: Applicant argues that there is insufficient cited references describe a request that identifies one of more of the associated first, second and/or third network addresses **and** authorization information and (2) **in response to that request**, the server software **identifies at least one other of the one or more of the associated first, second and/or or third network addresses** to support the delivery of media to the at least one vehicle system"; as recited in claims 1-13. (Remark, pages 12).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees in response: Ellis fails to disclose a device is having an associated network address. Fig. 6 of El-Baze illustrates the interactive direct peer-to-peer multimedia streaming session using Address Locator [50] service, includes an originating computing device [11] as Set top box, having a storage is **having an associated first network address** or [50] as a server is **having an associated third network address**; and a remote computing device [12] as a vehicle **having an**

associated second network address; are connecting to network [10], [40], [41] are initial identifying a network address of [11], [12] respectively are logged on to [50]. The set-top box [11] issues a request [42] to [50] to obtain the network address [43] of vehicle [12], when [11] identifies the network address [43] of [12], **responds by coordinating** issues a request [44] to vehicle [12], after acknowledges the request [44], the vehicle [12] enters the receive mode, the set-top box acts as a transmitter sends **the delivery of media to the at least one vehicle system** [12](see US'959, ¶0088-¶0092, and Fig. 7, ¶0093-¶0094). It would have been obvious to modify received information from vehicle of Ellis with device is **having an associated network address** as disclosed by El-Baze, in order to perform peer to peer communication between two devices through the network.

Part III_A. Applicant additionally argues that Ellis at [0152]-[0153]. This cited portion of Ellis discloses that program listing information is remotely obtained. The information may be displayed to the user in a table, listing grid, or the like. It does not describe, teach or suggest, however, "determining if the vehicle system is available to receive the selected media," as recited in claim 25. (Remark, page 13).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees in response: Ellis discloses "The information may be displayed to the user in a table, listing grid, or the like", this necessarily follows by virtue of it obtaining because user got the desired data in Interactive program guide on

display which contains the selected media. This meets the limitation of "determining if the vehicle system is available to receive the selected media," as recited in claim 25.

Part III_B. Applicant's arguments against the references individually that Ellis reference does not teach "receiving authorization information from the vehicle system," as recited in claim 25. (Remark, page 14).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F. 2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F. 2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir.1986).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees in response :(Fig. 2A-2C) of Ellis illustrates "user [22] in connection with server [17] receives order the program if it is a pay-per-view program, etc.) from vehicle [24] via remote access link 19, on display [52] of vehicle", (see US'208, para. [152-154]). It have been well known in the art, the pay-per-view program is authorized information which is verified before access the program, Ellis fails to disclose step of verification for delivering the selected media if it is successful, Novak fixes the deficiency of Ellis as teaches "the server receives request for viewing digital content from user in vehicle. Server component extracts identity credentials for the user which are passed to verification component where verifies the license to be matched with the stored in the storage before sends the license key to access the digital content at user's vehicle" (US'655, Fig. 10, [0137-0143]). It would have been obvious to modify

received information from vehicle of Ellis with verification component as disclosed by Novak to authorize for user to access the authorized information.

With above disagreements; examiner will maintain the same rejection claims 1, 14 and 25 to make final with providing updated rejection.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALAN LUONG whose telephone number is (571)270-5091. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs., 8:00am-5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Scott Beliveau can be reached on (571) 272-7343. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2623

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. L./
Examiner, Art Unit 2427

/Scott Beliveau/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2427